Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1889.

Misunderstood Us.

The Columbia staff editor of the News and Courier, we think, misapprehends our remarks in reference to the Comptroller-General's circular. We did not, and do not, cen sure the Comptroller-General for any thing which his circular contained, but we criticised it for what it did not contain. Our intention was to call attention to the fact that, as far as we are informed large capitalists in the State not only escape a just assessment, but some of them, if we understand the expressions of the News and Courier, have openly and pub licly announced their determination not to list their property as required by law.

Such statements by the capitalists, V think, indicate a fearful state of affairs, and pronounces the most damaging stigma upon the Government of South Carolina.

If a bank President, with a quarter of a mi lion of dollars in surplus money, may de faintly tell the Auditor, the Comptroller General, and the Governor of the State, by publication in the most widely circulated newspaper in the Commonwealth, that he will not list that money for taxation, does he not override the laws of the Government, and fore the people?

When the capitalists of the State are suff ciently powerful to beat down the Govern ment, and to set its lawful officers at defiance does not the knowledge of that fact have th most demoralizing effect on the citizen whose lack of money, impudence and power forces him to submit to the demands of offi cers who will not make their richer neighbor pay their full quota of taxes?

We have not the slightest objection to any thing contained in the Comptrollor-General circular. The Auditor of this county adopted the plan therein suggested, years ago, and no complaint has been made, or will be made to pay their full share of the taxes, but they are not willing to be unfairly treated. They are not willing to see their trusted

State officers excuse the rich citizen, the banker, the railroad company, or other con poration, from a just assessment of their

We have published facts and figures to show without the shadow of a doubt that our State floers have not pressed the bankers, the railread companies, and the other capitalist with the same energy that they have pursued the poorer classes. We ask a categorical question.

Has the property of the Clemson estate been put upon the tax books of Oconee? If not why not?

Has the surplus million dollars in the banks of Charleston been put on the tax books? I not, why not?

Are the railroads assessed at anything like Are the holders of mortgages properly

essed? If not, why not? In case the State officers or the newspaper cannot answer, or will not answer, we leave

the reader to draw his own conclusion, which he can readily do. No, we do not object to what was in the Comptroller-General's circular. It is what

was omitted, to which we object. The Columbia Register has expended much energy in showing that many farmers are tax-

The News and Courier of last week shows falling off of the assessments in thirteen countles, to be \$1,247,858, from last year. Is this not the legitimate result of the action of our officers in allowing the bankers, corporations, and railroads to dictate to them what

amount of taxes they will pay? It is notable that of the thirteen countie which have reduced their assessments, ten of then are in the low country. Only about \$58,125 reduction has been made in the upcountry, while the reduction in the low coun try has been about \$1,247,000. Do they not catch on to the methods of the Charleston capitalists with wonderful alacrity?

The Negro Problem vs. Potatoes. The Negro Problem bobs up again, and seems to exercise the minds of some of the newspapers, but we doubt not the discussion is tiresome to the people. This newspaper has already exhausted the patience of its readers on that subject, and we do not intend to inflict on them any other articles on that line. In our own opinion, the more impor tant question is, what is to become of us? Any country, and any government, is good for the man who has plenty of money. If it were in order, therefore, to make a suggestion, we would say that individual material prosperity is of the first and last inportance to the citizen. If we have a sufficiency of this world's goods, the government will be good enough, and if we are thrifty and prosperous as individual citizens, if we attend to the shop and the farm with due diligence, and with properly directed efforts, we need not care for speculating on the future of the negro. He will either take care of himself or else go to the bad, and any interference on our part will neither help him nor be of bene-

fit to us. To show how ridiculous it seems for th white race to be exercising itself about the fu ture of the negro, it would only be necessary to suggest that the negro might undertake the guardianship of the white man, and then propose to shape his destiny.

Reader, between you and this newspaper we needn't bother about the negro. Let us let him alone, and look after our own personal welfare, and all will be well with us and ours

The ilens which some of our people have to give on their crops, and the interest which many of us have to pay on the mortgaged debt of our farms is a million times more op pressive than any possible speculation as to the future of the negro or the official policy of the President. To men at work, it makes not the slightest difference who hold the political offices, but it makes all sort of differ ence to the politicians, and the more they can excite the sympathy of the industrious work. ing people, who expect neither office nor official patronage, the better it is for the office

Individual Prosperity.

Much has been said about the necessity of a factory at Abbeville, but little has been said of the benefits of individual prosperity Great effort has been made to forecaste President Harrison's policy toward the South but we have heard very little of the policy to be pursued this year by the individual far mers of the country.

We have no disposition to underrate any of the great questions which may agitate the country, but as a matter of faet a good turnly patch is of more importance to the citizen than any policy which President Harrison may sdopt. Again, it is not to be denied that a good pasture fence would be worth more to the farmer than would be his profits from a factory on the summit ef every hill in the neighborhood. Again, a good mule colt is of The Y. M. D. Mission held a meeting immended as the summit of more consideration to the farmer than the defeat or success of any political party, in either State or national politics. Aagain, a patch of long-legged blue stemmend collards below Donalds, by W. A. Tood, with 25 or 30 members. than is the election of any particular representative to Congress or the advancement of any citizen to the high and exaltered office of

sentative to Congress or the advancement of any citizen to the high and exaltered office of Governor of the State.

Then, reader, what will be your policy this year? That is the question. Do you intend to make the farm and the shop self-sustaining? Do you intend to sow oats, raise a mule colt, and enlarge your pasture fence? These coltege. She wields the birch in the primary department at the Female College. She wields the birch in the primary department at the Female College. She wields the birch in the primary department at the Female College has 60 pupils on the roll now. Miss Allic Pruitt, daughter of our townsman, Mr. F. V. Pruitt, and one of the best a position in the primary department at the Female College has 60 pupils on the roll now. Miss Allic Pruitt, daughter of our townsman, Mr. F. V. Pruitt, and one of the best a position in the primary department at the Female College has 60 pupils on the roll now.

Remnants in dress ginghams at less than cost, suitable for children's dresses. W.E.Bell.

A Factory at Abbeville.

While the Press and Banner does not favor he placing of anybody under the hardship neident to the life of a factory operative, yet SINGULAR t is believed by many of our most sagacious itizens that a cotton factory at Abbeville would be of great benefit to the agricultural Jacksonville---The St. Johns --- Cove and business interests of the people of Abbeille county.

It is thought that if we had a factory a bbeville that the farmers would realize a higher price for their cotton. A factory that would manufacture ten thousand bales year, and pay a higher price for that amoun of cotton would certainly be of immense benefit to the farming interests, and it is believe that the farmers of the county might sub scribe liberally to the establishment of an institution of this kind.

Yielding to the accepted belief of many our people that a cotton factory might in crease our trade and business, and be of in estimable benefit to the better-off classes of people, yet we hold that on the moral side of the question, it would be better for factory operatives to grow the cotton than to spin and o weave it.

But we admit, that the wages paid to faory hands are a blessing in many cases.

If our people and the citizens of the cou y, therefore, should desire the establishmen of a factory, the Press and Banner, after has ing made expression, and without any conromise of principle, will heartily join in the furtherance of the desired object. While we would be more than willing to see a factor; built, yet we would urge our laboring people he cotton than to spin It.

But, if by the building of the factory, ma terial prosperity is to be brought to our doors there is no doubt that plenty of people wil be found ready to operate the machinery, and willing to undergo the physical strain incl dent to employment in a cotton mill. If a cotton mill would secure advance

prices for cotton, as it on doubt would, and i our business is thereby to be improved, then there need be no lack of capital to erect the building and to furnish it with spindles and

The Drawing of the Jury. Auditor A. W. Jones, being anxious the

here should be no possibility for dissatisfac tion as to the manner of drawing the jurie for this Court, invited a number of gentle Commissioner Morrison drew the slips of pa per from the slightly opened box on which were written the names of the persons liabl to jury duty. Looking at the name on each piece of paper after it was taken out of the box, he handed it to Capt. Lites, Chairman the Board of County Commissioners, who read it aloud, and handed it to Auditor Jones. Clerk T. L. Moore at his desk, and Deputy Speriff Henry D. Moore at another desk, recorded the names as they were called. Th ist as published constitute those who were drawn.

The drawing of these juries was absolutely fair, as all will testify. The action of Auditor Jones is worthy of faithful and impartial officer, who is deter

mined to do his duty. In connection with contemplate killing a fellow-being, that there will be hereafter danger of conviction. Auditor Jones, Commissioner Morrison, and oth er members of the Jury Commission are deter mined that there shall be no complaint against them in the discharge of their official duty. This leads us to warn those who con template murder to be on their guard. Ther will be no opportunity for partiality in the se ection of jurors.

Let us Look to Our Interest

In many of the towns of the State the pe ple act as a unit, and all work to build up and to sustain the interests of the place in which they live.

Experience has proven that a united people can work wonders, and observation has cou vinced us that any town will dry up where the people do not look to the business inter

If the people of Abbeville so will it, they can command all the trade to which their geographical position and their business cacity so cleacly entitle them

To open a place of business and never say word about it in a newspaper is to keep the act a secret from the great mass of the people. It is not an uncommon thing for some men doing business to decry the value of advertis ing, but there is no denying the fact that the best business men in the country annually spend millions of dollars in advertising.

The Anderson Journal has adopted the plan of copying extracts weekly from the local press of the adjoing counties. While we have no regular system of this sort, we are inclined to the opinion that interest is added to the Journal by its course. When the Journal has had more experience, we would be glad to hear from it on the subject.

THE TOWN OF COLLEGES.

The People Thereabout --- What Mat ters of General Interest R. S. G Has to Say on Many.

DUE WEST, S. C., January 13, 1889. Drummers are infesting the town. Mr. Walter Ellis is now a citizen of Du West.
Mr. McCarter, of Antreville, brought adaughter to Female College last Saturday.
Mr. Ed. Sadler from Cook's Station has just entered Erskine.
Two men killed on the railroad track the

Two men killed on the rathroad track the same day and only 40 miles apart. People had better lookout when at the depots.

The week of prayer was observee here every day. There were union meetings every day at 11 o'clock in the Associate Reformed church. All denominations visiting and the services being conducted by the different pastors of the different denominations.

Mr. Thomas Reid, of Mean's Chapel is located at present on the "Galloway place" near town. Mr. Reid is a pushing young farmer.

mer. Dr. D. G. Philips, of Louisville, Ga., will en-Dr. D. G. Philips, of Louisville, Ga., will enter a son in Erskine in a few days. The Doctor is a firm patron of the college. This makes the sixth child he has sent here, three sons and three daughters. It will be seen that he treats the two institutions with great impartiality. As he has several more children which he intends educating it would only be fair for the colleges to grant such an impartial patron a nice bounty.

head of the "brilliant editor of the The head of the "orifinant enter of the Greenville News" is level on all questions, except prohibition. Here "it is off." The News made a spiendid fight for economy and reform during the last session of the Legislature. This paper is a splendid exponent of "upcountry ideas," as against the nabobs of the low country.

w country. Mr. J. E. Todd bought a splandid pair of Mr. J. E. Todd bought a spisndid pair of mules from Prof. Kennedy for \$240 last week. President Kennedy bought a nice bay for \$130 saturday and offers his cream for sale. A gentleman remarked the other day that the congregational singing in the Associate Reformed church is not as good as it was when he was here two years ago.

The Phoenix Hotel hack drives a spanking pair of bay mules that does nt allow the grass to grow under their feet.

It is said that there is a wonderful changing about of hands this years, and that they are slow to make a contract. Some farmers are short of workers.

short of workers.
Class reunions in Erskine during the Semi-Centennial next July is considerably discuss-

TO FLORIDA AND BACK.

METHOD OF PROVING DEATH

Springs---In Memory of Those who Died for Others---Yellow Fever a Little Choice as to Subjects of Attack --- A Prophet Away From

became necessary in adjusting the of claim It became necessary in adjusting the of claim J. C. Douglass in the Knights of Honor that some one should go to Green Cove Springs, Fla., to establish his indentity as theman who was a member of the Lodge at Abbeville; being reporter of the Lodge and having made out all papers pertaining to the case, Mrs. Douglass suggested that I should go and attend to this matter and in accordance with her request. matter, and in accordance with her request I left Abbeville for Verdery, on Monday 31st December, ult., and boarded the 6:30 train for Augusta, at that place. In purchasing a ticket at the office in Augusta for Jackson ville, Fla., was accosted by quite a nice looking man nd asked if I had ever been to Jacksonville. told him I had not, when he said, well, sir, would not go to that place for one thousand remark did not impress me at the time

The remark did not impress me at the time but while trying to sleep that night the thought came into my mind that perhaps he knew something that I did not know, for I had not seen the papers of that day, and I thought new cases of yellow fever had de-veloped within that time, Arriving at Sa-yangan Lobtanged a pager and scanned it. veloped within that time. Arriving at Savannah, I obtained a,paper and scanned it closely, but no unfavorable report from Jacksonville was discovered, and seven passenger coaches were quickly filled with people bound for the Land of Fruits and Flowers, I was reassured and dismissed the matter from my mind for the time. Between Savannah and Jacksonville the country is a burrenwaste low, wet, and marshy. The native pine seems to furnish the only industry, in turpentine, rosin and lumber. Not one foot of land in cultivation in sight of the railroad for the 175 miles between the two cities. Butrunning out of this barrenness into the city of Jack sonville, one is reminded of Prof. Coke Smith's description of his trip down the St. Lawrence river, in which in graphic language he describes the grand rapids and the preparations made for going over the rapids and after passing down, suddenly the boat is in smooth placed water and the heaviling down. description of his trip down the St. Lawrence ing down, suddenly the boat is in smooth placed water and the beautiful city of Montreal is high up on the banks. The point seen at which the description does not hold good is as to the height, for Jacksonville seems to be as low, if not lower, than the surrounding country. It is a beautiful place and being improved every year. The fever was a great drawback to the growth last year, and the city itself is like a sick man recovering from the fever. Every vestage of the desease is gone, but people are afraid, and I fear agents are paid by other places, to excite the fears of the people.

the people.

I enjoyed greatly my first visit to Jacksonville. It is a characteristic Southern city with
a great many of the marked peculiarities of
Savannah and Charleston. In the course of
time I think the city will be modernized, as
some signs are now visible, notibly the new
styles of architecture on the principle streets.
The St. Johns river is a beautiful stream, clear
a creatal.

as crystal.

After spending one night in Jacksonville, I After spending one higher went the next morning to the point of my destination, Green Cove Springs; this is a town of about 1200 inhabitants and lies in a cove of the St. Johns river thirty miles below Jackof about 1200 inhabitants and lies in a cove of the St. Johns river thirty miles below Jacksonville. It is nicely laid off and has several beautiful parks, the town seems liberally sustained by Borden, the condensed milk man, and he has certainly selected a lovely spot upon which to expend his surplus cash.

The place takes its name from a remarkable spring in the centre of the town which is charged with sulphur and other medicinal

harged with sulphur and other medicinal properties. It is about 25x25 feet and a stream dows from it larger than Long Cane; it never gets above or below 76 degrees Farenhit. The people use it without lee and prefer it that way, the bottom is a beautiful commingling of green and gold colors; the deepest part is ald to be 60 feet perfectly clear, like all water in Florida.

Mr. P. C. Fisher a prominent lawyer of this

Mr. P. C. Fisher a prominent lawyer of this place rendered me valuable assistance in obtaining affidavits necessary to prove the identity of Mr. Douglass, which I think is proved to the satisfaction of the supreme of iters Knights of Honor. I took a good photograph of Mr. Douglass with me and had no difficulty in having it recognized by prominent men as an exact likeness of the man who lived and died in their town and whom they knew as J. C. Douglass.

It was my privilege to attend on my return to Jacksonville the memorial services of the Board of Trade in memory of the gallant men who, in imitation of their Master, had laid down their lives for suffering humanity.

The Hon. John E. Hartridge whose nomination as U. S. District Judge for the District of Florida is now in the hands of the Senate Judiciary committee delivered a chaste and ornate oration on the occasion.

The mellowed influence of the lives of Daniel Flening, L'engle and others will linger as an involvation in the hearts of the present gene

Flening, L'engle and others will linger as an inspiration in the hearts of the present gene-ration and will be handed down as a rich egacy to generations yet unborn. One remarkable feature about the yellew

fever in Jacksonville was that only two per ent of the negroes contacted the disease lied, and more than twenty per cent of the whites, some of the leading men of the city, among whom were three editors, three preach-ers, three lawyers and three doctors.

ers, three lawyers and three doctors.

Taken as a whole, I had a delightful trip and will repeat it again when opportunity offers. My kinsfolk in Jacksonville treated me like a prince, and the scripture quotation came frequently to my mind. "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

W. A. T.

THF TAX DODGER'S COLLEGE.

iolid Chunks of Hard Sense---An Eye. Opener for Fanaties on the Subject of Building a College in which to Teach the Science of Grubbing Roots, and the Art of Dropping Corn.

Columaia Register.

Corn. Columnia Register.

Now, then, when the reformers have reformed in this matter of the Clenson College they have managed to cut down the general expenditures possibly by less than \$20,000.

But, in the meantime, the so-saled reformed in the meantime, the so-saled reformed able cost, to begin with of \$400,000 to make title truly efficient, and an annual expenditure of nothing less than \$10,000. and possibly \$700,000 to be carried by the people for all time. How will this do by the profession of the content of the State, while not of his expenditure at all, fill is needed and the farmers of the State, while not of his profession of the great reform movement before which the resort of the state that they already have one answering the farmer of the great reform movement before which the resort of the state that they already have one answering the farmer of the great reform movement before which the resort of the state that they already have no answering the content of the state, while the farmers of the state, while the farmer of the state, while the farmer of the state, while the farmer of the state, while provided the content of the state, while provided the cont their boys. In our experience, just such as anything like the amount of their claims is these often make the best and most success-tul citizens. This is no argument against education, we admit. But it an argument ucation, we admit. But it an argument against the necessity of manual labor instruction. Necessity, after all is the best teacher in this important feature of social economy. The poor boy who has to work in the fields, to work in downright dead earnest through the livelong year, day in and day out. He learns that first of all lessons in human economy—self-denial. He gets not only muscle as he makes his bread—he gets a splendid manhood and self-reliance that cannot be despised when a hrave man's work is called into ed, when a brave man's work is called into the count. Nor are these boys always without education. They have to begin with the education of experience and of that manly struggle for a support of themselves and their parents and the little childern of the family parents and the little childern of the family. Not only this, many such a boy is tought the three R's before he goes into the fields. After all, it never is the mere physical labor that the boy does that makes a man of the horse or the ox he ploughs or drives. It is the selfdenial involved and the sense of responsibility he grows up with which lift him up in his own esteem and the esteem of others. Can mere manual labor, in itself, afford these valuable incidents of a laboring life? There is nothing in the mere drag of labor, in itself, to lift the mind or to quicken the moral force of man. It is only when it is accompanied by the valuable incidents we have alluded to, that it does lift the boy into a good and useful man.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood to good assortment of staple millinery goods as an still be had at R. M. Haddon & Co.

R. M. Haddon & Co.

Greenwood Tribune.

R. M. Haddon & Co.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood to good assortment of staple millinery goods as an still be had at R. M. Haddon & Co.

R. M. Haddon & Co.

M. M. Haddon & Co.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood Tribune.

Greenwood Tribune.

The Tribune will herafter, until farther notice, be issued only for one.

The Tribune due the Semil-weekly in October merely as a business venture, thinking the bad at R. M. Haddon & Co.

M. M. Haddon & Co.

The Belates an still be had at R. M. Haddon & Co.

The Isishop Newman of the Methodist Episcops! Church was in Charleston last week and preached January 13th at Trinity. He was the guest of Goorge W. Williams, Esq.

The Leaples of The Tribune Stape the Tribune san Greenwood Tribune.

BRAYTON'S ADDRESS.

We Sooks to Influence Northern Sen timents Against the Southern Peo-

"The election laws in South Carolina and the methods employed to suppress the Repub-lican vote," is the title of an address prepared by Ellery M. Brayton, chairman of the Re-publican State executive committee, for cir-culation among the members of the Fifty-first Congress. A special copy is to be sent to President-elect Harrison. The address is bitr in tone and attacks the present Democrat-methods in this State without reservation. its opening sentence it characterizes the cent election in South Carolina as a "miser

recent election in South Carolina as a "miserable farce," and claims that "out of a vote of more than 120,000 the Republicans were suffered to have counted but 13,740."

Mr. Brayton says: "The result is canvassed and discounted in advance, and the so-called elections is but the formal registry of what has been ordained," and further that "the late election demonstrates the effectual suppression of the elective franchise in this state and the utter fulfility of contending against the he utter futility of contending against th The rights of suffrage are annihilated. Other sentences selected from stand the are as follows: "As matters now stand the Republicans are political outcasts and allens to the commonwealth, and have no right which the Democrats will concede or restant in South Carolina he

spect."
Of the election system in South Carolina he says: "Its partisan purpose is not even concealed—it openly violates every principle of right, justice and fairness. It was enacted to enable the few required to work its machinery to accomplish all that the masters of the party have been able to achieve through lawlessness, irand and brutal crimes."
He styles the execution of the present registration law "an unexampled outrage," imply-

ration law "an unexampled outrage," implying "wrongful complicity, involving false swearing on the part of voters, or its illegal omission and perjury on the part of the supervisors," and alleges that "these are venal offences for which flourbon public opinion of fers ready and full absolution." In support of these churges Mr. Rayton states that "on the fers ready and full absolution." In support of these charges Mr. Brayton states that "on the last election day there was picked up on the public road in Oconec county a banch of thirty-six blank registration certificates, duly signed by the supervisor, N. C. McDonald, with a serial number exceeding the number 6100, though there are less than 3000 voters, all told, in the county."

Continuing he says: "But dove falling.

silo, though there are less than 3000 voters, all told, in the county."

Continuing, he says: "But dove-tailing with the registration iniquity are the other abhorrent features of the law," and alleges that the purpose of the eight boxes used is to confuse and entrap liliterate Republicans. He charges that the managers are always hostile, and no reliance can be placed on their answers to questions, and that they shift the location of the boxes when they shift the location of the boxes when they think the Republicans become posted concerning them, and then "revel in the fun which is thus afforded."

He goes on to say: "But while the direst result of this foul and nauseating fraud has been to paralyze the Republicans the reflex consequence on the Democratic party and society has been terrible and deplorable. It has undermined the moral standards and safeguards, occasioned party apathy, and bred

guards, occasioned party apathy, and bred

ring rule."
The reply of Governor Richardson to the committee of Republicans who asked the appointment of one Republican upon the elecupon at length. The greater part of the re-mainder of the address is taken up with charges that the negroes are systematically denied legal rights and ordinary justice; that they are habitually excluded from the jury box; that labor organizations among them box; that labor organizations among them are prohibited; that immigration agents are not suffered to visit several of the counties, and that the law against carrying concealed weapons is enforced almost exclusively against negroes. He says that the trial justices system is a shame to the state and the source of untold woes of negroes, and charges that the trial justices are very often ignorant, merciless, tyranical, negro-hating men. merciless, tyrannical, negro-hating men, who, from the greed to make fees and the desire to advance the interest of their party, cause the power in their hands to grind the humble, and terrorize those zealous in political extensions.

In concluding Mr. Brayton says that the In concluding Mr. Brayton says that the duty falls on the national government to interpose, as it did immediately following the war, and adds, "If laws are enacted by which the conduct and management of all federal elections are taken from the hands of the state and placed in the hands of federal officers, with full authority, a summary solution of many of the difficulties involved in the situation will have been produced." He also advocated the establishment of independent newspapers in the state, and the use of the power of appointment of federal officers here.

IN DEFENCE OF GOVERNOR RICHARDSON to Blame Should Attach to Him for Doing His Duty.

Mr. Editor:

I carefully read in the last issue of the Press and Banner Farmer's criticism of Gov. Richardson's action in regard to the "Clemson bequest," an act for which farmers compared im to Benedict Arnold.

Gov. Richardson has in no way shown that he is not the farmer's friend, but has shown that he thinks it is better to go slow and be cautious in matters of so great importance, and it is certainly wrong to consure him for

and it is certainly wrong to censure doing what can do no harm and what may do tends to do what he what he believes to be for the good of the people, regardless of whom it may displease, for it is reasonable to suppose that Gov. Ridhardson knew that the ignorant rabble, who think that an agricultural college would remedy all orige would be remedy all original to be found in pine.

R. M. HADDON & CO...

Headquarters for Millinery and Ladies Goods, Now offer Special Bargains.

In order to make room for spring we offer special inducements to cash for the next 4 weeks. In dress goods we have many desirable things to offer. Trimmings to match. Remants of Ginghams and Seersuchers.

A few feathers of "Tailor Suitings" to close under value. Short ends in colored flannels marked down to close. A few short ends in fine dress goods at sacrifice.

R. M. Haddon & Co have full stock staple notions trimings of all kinds. R. M. Haddon & Co have full stock ladies fine and medium shoes warranted to be just as represented or money refunded.

R. M. Haddon & Co Carry the largest stock The best Kid gloves for \$1.00at R. M. Haddon

A good assortment of staple millinery goods can still be had at R, M. Hadden & Co.

Extracts from the Christian Neighbor.

Election Francis

of prayer in Charlotte, N. C., the subject for discussion was "Reform." Rev. S. G. McManaway dwelt at length on the corruption of the ballotbox. "Bribery," said he, "is practiced at every election; it is common in New York, it is common in South Carolina, it is common in North Car-County, and right here in the city of Charlotte. Rev. Wm. R. Atkinson. Principal of the Presbyterian Female dorsing all he had said on bribery. He continued: amazement was still greater when I observed that the meeting was large- or likeness of God. members, among whom were elders money be used to carry the election in favor of prohibition."

The affair has created a great sensa-

At 1:30 in the afternoon of January 10, 1889, Rev. William Martin died at his home in this city. Having lived nearly two years above four score he came to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his sea son." During the sixty years which embraced his membership in the South Carolina Conference he served acceptably and usefully the church and his generation in the several charges and trusts committed to his hands by the

Besides serving longer or shorter erms, on circuits, missions, stations, and in the presiding eldership, Brother Martin was for a time agent for the Columbia Female College and after that was for some time president of was his agency for the Washington Street Church. The last eight years of his life he was chaplain to the penitentiary which was the work on his hands when called from his labors on earth to the higher rest of the people As a venerable minister of the gos

pel Bro. Martin was known and respected generally throughout the State, and none the less so in Columbia where, more than any other one place was the home of his family during the three score years of his ministry. Sixty years-died at his post-the

heavenly Kingdom.

When a young woman behaves to her parents in a manner particular good and gentle that is not expected quired about recently in the NEIGH- lege located here.

of her pupils made it necessary to re-called "Rattlesnake Master." It is port them to the principal of the said that no rattlesnake will venture mal art gained for her a reputation for borhood say that if you tie a piece of tenderness and sympathy, yet these same blue eyes, bathed in tears for her the root to a stick and present it to the number of emigrants from these was small blue eyes, bathed in tears for her these times the number of emigrants from these was three times the number of emigrants. pupils, have been caught flashing a and hide it under its body. always prompt to the most tact- It grows in black sandy soil in low ful action, and whose blunderings places. eyed daughter." Gentle, forsooth. Yes, to some.

A new four-story brick building in Pittsburg, Pa., fell during a heavy storm of wind and rain January 9. had been taken from the ruins-eight health. killed outright and others so injured that they must die. At Reading a silk mill where 250 girls were employed was blown down. The loss of life is unknown, but must be appalling. At the same hour and in the same neighborhood an explosion occurred When in search of bargains don't fail to call by which eight men were killed. At on R. M. Haddon & Co. Sunburg two stacks of a nail mill fell erushing a slate roof. Two men are dead, nine seriously injured, and four missing.

> Rev. V. A. Sharpe, wishes his friends to remember that he is on Haw River Ct., N. C. Conference, where with 3,233,226 pupils and 97,316 teach-

Man--- His Creation--- His Image--- His

At the closing meeting of the week So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him. Gen. i:27.

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul. Gen. ii:7.

In the day that God created man, in Gen. v:1.

Therewith (with the tongue) bless me God, even the father; and therewith curse we men, which are made after College followed the first speaker en- the simmilitude of God. James iii: 9.

These scriptures plainly teach: Gen. Rufus Barringer then took the 1. That God created man. 2. That man 311,384 gallons; Portugal, 91,524 galfloor and said it was impossible to have was created in the image or likeness of a pure ballot under the present laws. God his Creator. 3. That the substance He stated that it is not only politicians of which God formed man in his own that buy votes, nor only strictly im- image was the dust of the ground. 4. moral man. He had a caucus where That after God had thus formed man the question of buying votes was dis- in his likeness he breathed into his cussed, and to his consternation it was nostrils the breath of life, and man almost unanimously carried in the af- thereby and then became a living soul. march of commerce will soon place the "My 5. That men now, as in the original rum traders in communication with creation, are made in the similitude over 50,000,000 of savages, and unless

Another scripture (Gen. ix : 6,) reads thus; Whoso sheddeth man's blood, of this very church, who voted that by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man.

This scripture teaches (1) That whoso sheds the blood of man-destroys lifetion in Charlotte, but it was proper to forfeits the protection of God over his keep the matter from the public. The own life. So felt and spoke Cain after keep the matter from the public. The own life. So felt and spoke Cain after the liquor traffic in the territory in Chronicle, however, prints the matter shedding the blood of Abel: "And itshall question; to obtain a law from Congress Cain indicated that as he went forth. 'a fugitive and a vagabond in the other Governments to co-operate. earth" his life was without that di-

> fore be slow his brother. made in the image of God was and to-day as the obstructor of a most wise, is the God-given reason why his blood humane, and philanthropic measure should not be shed by man. He that years ago, in which our co-operation sheds the blood of man goes as far as it is possible toward an impossibility champion and protector of the trading should not be shed by man. He that -taking the life of his Creator.

vine protection which he had had be-

In the blood-shedding line from Cain down to the time of Immanuel, Cain down to the time of Immanuel, Pacific. We occupy before the other the created sons of God continued to civilized nations a position which is shed one another's blood, but when "with wicked hands" they crucified ten Son" who was "the express image of the person" of the Father, they madly rushed a step farther toward the Female College. Following this the impossible. They killed the mon credit that they did not kill also the exercise its power toward the accomplishment of that result."—The Voice God in the Son.

> Can a man come nearer assaulting his Creator than in shedding the blood of a human creature who bears the image of his Maker? Is there a profession in Christendom whose business it is to kill men who are made in the image of God?

THE "RATTLER" AND ITS MASTER.

Answers to Inquiry in "Neighbor" January 3, 1889.

In the order of Umbelliferae (Pars-

ley Family) is found a plant botanically known as Eryngium yuccaefolium, timent in favor of moving it is very and in common parlance, "Rattlesnake strong; and Raleigh, being the Caparents in a manner particular mean from Master" and "Button Snakeroot." ital of the State, seems to be the most desirable location for it. Raleigh will desirable location for it. barrens from New Jersey southward.

According to the description in Gray's

An Exchange says: "Maj. John Winder, Hon. R. R. Bridges, Col. A. B. Andrews and Col. Julius A. placed. Of this I am so thoroughly berson trabble, who thisk that an agricultural college would remedy all evils, would be displeased with his course. But to compare him to the most ignoble trator whose name bidekens American history is upresented that were I to advise any person him to the most ignoble trator whose name bidekens American history is upresented that of preceding states course is similar to that of preceding states men. It is said that President Jefferson lind to violate some of his own principles in the violate some of his part and the vio write a peace homily. J. W. L.

Another Answer from a Young Friend.

CROSS MILLS, S. C., Jan. 8, 1889. Dear Uncle Sidi:

I enclose you one leaf of what is near it. The old folks of our neigh-

steely glare at a poor humble minded In July I can send you seed of the mother whose broken spirit did not plant or a root of it the last of March. and Scotch emigrants, againts 129,778

> Yours truly, WM. KELLY CROSS.

Either seed or root will be thankful ED. C. N.

The short article, second page, last

week on Taxes should have been credited to the Spartan. The Augusta Chronicle has discon-

tinued its Sunday edition. The Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls was carried away by the storm of January 10. The towers and cables remain intact. Loss about \$75,000.

In the prohibion elections in Georgia many of the dry counties are voting wet this year.

Japan has 29,233 elementary schools,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—This morning Bishop and Mrs John P. Newman and Mr. W. T. Hornady, author of "Rum on the Congo," appeared before the Committee on Foreign Relations. Bishop Newman presented the mem-orial of the World's W. C. T. U. praying that immediate and decisive steps be taken to suppress the liquor trafflic in the Congo Free State and basin of the Niger. The memorial shows that during 1885 more than 10,000,000 gal-lons of the cheapest and vilest spirits ever manufactured were sent from the the likeness of God created he him. United States, Germany Holland, England, France and Portugal to the to the natives of Africa. The quantities contributed by the different nations

United States, 737,650 gallons; Germany, 7,823,042 gallons; the Netherlands, 1,099,146 gallons; France ("pure alcohol"), 405,944 gallons; England,

The memorial, continuing, says that abundant evidence proves that this deadly rum has developed in the naives an alcoholic passion almost without parallel, and has sunk them into a state of degradation lower than they occupied before they had contact with our commerce and civilization. The the traffic is totally suppressed, the result will be most disastrous to the cause of humanity, a reproach to the Christian nations, and an outrage second only to the slave trade itself.

The purposes of the memorial and of the arguments made by Bishop Newman and Mr. Hornady are to bring about such a revision of the General Act of the Berlin West African Conference as shall completely suppress come to pass, that every one that find- prohibiting the exportation of liquor eth me shall slay me." This speech of from this country to any port of Africa, and to persuade the United states Government to use its influence to induce

Bishop Newman made a brief address, and then introduced Mr. Hornsdy, who spoke with great earnestness ore be slow his brother.

(2) The fact that man was and is still States Government," he said, "stands undertaken by Great Britian three wretches who sell dangerous firearms and ammunition, and equally deadly spirits in the islands of the Western indefensible and humiliating in the last

degree.
"The liquor traffic in Africa can be 'the Lord of glory," the "only begot stopped forever by an international agreement such as Great Britian very nearly effected respecting the Pacific Islands. only in this country but all around the world, ask through this memorial that in the Son and it was nothing to their the Congress of the United States shall

> On Christmas day the great bridge over the Ohio river at Cincinnatti was completed for the Chesepeak & Ohio Railroad. The cost has been \$5,000,-Women have been for many years

employed in the most responsible positions at the Treasury Department in Washington, and there has been but one instance of dishonesty. The removal of Trinity College to one of the cities of the state is being considerably agitated. Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham and Winston are spoken of as suitable sites for the col-

ege, if it should be moved. The sen-

offer great inducements to get the col-

actual loss to the people as the consequence of crime caused mostly by the

use of strong drink. The present Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands is a decided Christian. When he visited Berlin in connection with the commercial treaty, it was his practice to attend Bible readings on Sabbath, and so he found it easy to decline diplematic invitations on the Lord's day.

Ireland no longer sends the greatest number of emigrants to this country, being behind Scotland and England. During the ten months of 1888, ending in October, there came 237,814 from Ireland. The influx from Italy also bids fair to overshadow that from

Ireland. Toronto has sent forty-three missionaries to foreign fields during the past-en months. [Toronto is the place where they have no Sunday newspapers'-Ed

Rev. Dr. Darbey, who for a fortnight or more has been confined to his room one of the shelves of Mr. Spurgeon's library is that precious copy of one of Spurgeon's sample of Spur At latest accounts forty-three persons by sickness is regaining wonted found in Dr. Livingstone's box in Africa, after the great explorer's death. It was brought to his daughter, who, t thinking Mr. Spurgeon the most suitable possessor, sent it to him. The paper is brown with age and travel and climate, but on the top of the front page can be seen the words, "Very good.—D. L." in faint pencil.

Deaths.

Mrs. Jay Gould died in New York City January 13. Mr. D. L. Cannon, Orangeburg County, died January—1889, aged 84. Mrs. Eleanor J. Rentz, Colleton County, died recently, aged 61. Mr. Sidney Banks, son of Rev. M. L. Banks, Orangeburg County, died, Dec. 27. 1888, aged

Mrs, Rachel Stokes, wife of Thos P. Stokes near Rowesville, Orangeburg County, died January 7, 1889, aged 62. January 7, 1888, aged 62.

Alexander T. McGill, D. D., LL. D., of Prince
ton Theological Seminary, died at Princeton
January 13, in the 82nd year of his age.

Rev. W. B. Edwards, D. D., a supernumerary mber of the Baltimore Conference, attach-to the Mt. Vernon Place church, died ember 14th.

Capt. Thomas Boyne died in this city January 14, aged 74 years. He was a native of Scotland, a stone cutter by trade, and had been long established in business in this city, Capt. Boyne was a member of the Lutheran

The Phrenoligical Journal and Science o Health, No. I., Vol. 87, Fowler and Wells Co. 775 Broadway, N. Y. The January number comes in a new dress, but we confess a preference for the old. Success to a good journal in whatever sort of a cover it may be.